

DAILY BULLETIN

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U.S. BUDGET REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FY04 FUNDING FOR WAR ON TERROR

Includes cost of military, intelligence operations in Iraq, Afghanistan

The White House issued a fact sheet September 8 on President Bush's request to Congress for \$87 billion to help pay for military and intelligence operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and elsewhere in the war on terror, and for the reconstruction of both nations.

Following is the text of the fact sheet:

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FY 2004 FUNDING FOR THE WAR ON TERROR

TODAY'S PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

-- In his address to the Nation, President Bush announced his intention to submit a request to Congress for additional funds to pay for military and intelligence operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and elsewhere in the war on terror, and to help pay for the reconstruction of both nations.

-- Most of these funds (\$66 billion) are dedicated to give our men and women in uniform the resources they need to succeed in their missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere in the war on terror. The remainder of the funds (\$21 billion) are dedicated to helping to build safe, stable, and self-governing societies in these nations ravaged by decades of misrule.

-- The Administration intends to consult with the leadership and relevant committees of Congress on the final form and content of this request prior to submitting proposed legislation.

BACKGROUND ON THE BUDGET REQUEST

Iraq Operation Iraqi Freedom

The request will include roughly \$51 billion to support ongoing military operations in Iraq. America's armed forces continue to play a critical role in bringing peace and stability to Iraq, and in eradicating the remaining remnants of the Saddam Hussein regime and fighting the terrorist threat. The Administration is committed to providing our troops with the resources and equipment they need to complete their mission.

-- Forces. The request will support a robust force in Iraq consisting of both U.S. and multinational troops.

-- Coalition Support. The Administration is working to secure additional military support in Iraq from our coalition partners, and these nations are responding. For example, a Polish-led division is currently replacing U.S. Marines in Southern Iraq. The Administration's request will provide \$800 million to transport and support the troops of those partners with limited resources who are willing to commit to the Operation.

-- Troop Support. The Administration plans to request \$300 million for life-saving body armor and \$140 million to deliver heavily armored "Humvees" to protect U.S. forces.

-- R&R for Troops. To enable soldiers on the front lines to receive a break from their tireless and courageous service, the President will request funds to assure two weeks of well-deserved R&R for troops deployed in Iraq for a year.

-- Equipment. The request will include funds to repair and replace equipment lost or damaged during the war and to provide rapid fielding of equipment to support continuing operations in Iraq.

Iraqi Reconstruction

The Administration will request \$20 billion to help secure Iraq's transition to self-government and create the conditions necessary for economic investment and

investment. After decades of malign neglect and corruption by the Saddam Hussein regime, the needs are enormous and urgent. Initial estimates are that Iraq will need between \$50-75 billion to achieve these conditions for success.

The Administration and the international community expect Iraqi oil and other revenues and recovered assets to contribute to meeting these needs, the U.S. contribution is designed to have an immediate and significant impact on security and sectors critical to stability and growth. Nations in the region and the rest of the world share an interest in a free Iraq, and the Administration expects the international community to assume its role in ensuring that Iraq becomes a free and self-governing nation.

-- Security. Iraqi responsibility for public law, order and safety is crucial to success. The U.S. request will provide roughly \$5 billion to improve security immediately by training border and customs enforcement personnel, a new Iraqi army, police force and local civilian defense corps. The request will also support building a judicial and penal system.

-- Infrastructure. Iraqis have suffered the consequences of decades of Saddam Hussein's willful neglect of all major infrastructure needs. Families have been denied modern medical services and supplies. Schools, buildings, transportation and telecommunications networks, and water, sewage and electrical systems have crumbled under years of neglect and abuse. The U.S. will provide approximately \$15 billion to build and repair clinics; provide safe, clean drinking water; open ports, railroad lines and airports; restore oil production; and provide reliable electrical service for Iraqi families and businesses.

Afghanistan Operation Enduring Freedom

America's armed forces continue to hunt down remnants of the Taliban regime and al-Qaida members in Afghanistan, while also providing security and stability that are needed to help the Afghan people rebuild their nations shattered by decades of war and misrule.

-- U.S. Forces. The request will provide roughly \$11 billion to support continuing U.S. efforts to track down terrorists and provide stability.

Acceleration of Afghan Reconstruction
The Administration will reallocate nearly \$400 million from existing accounts to accelerate progress in Afghani-

stan. The request will seek an additional \$800 million to address some of the most critical remaining security and reconstruction needs. This is in addition to the \$1.8 billion previously appropriated for relief and reconstruction, and the \$5 billion so far pledged by the international community.

-- Afghan Military and Police Forces. The request includes over \$400 million to train and support the Afghan National Army and national police, border and highway patrol.

-- Critical Infrastructure. To improve the lives of Afghan citizens, the request includes over \$300 million to accelerate the construction of roads, schools, health clinics, and local, small-scale projects.

-- Rebuilding the Afghan Economy. More than \$120 million will be made available to train and generate jobs for demobilized militiamen, and to support private sector initiatives.

-- Rule of Law. Nearly \$300 million will be provided to support rule of law efforts, elections, and the Government of Afghanistan operational requirements.

BREMER DESCRIBES A 7-STEP PROCESS OF POLITICAL EVOLUTION IN IRAQ

Iraq Coalition Provisional Authority administrator op-ed in Washington Post

(This column by L. Paul Bremer, administrator of the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq, was published in the Washington Post September 8 and is in the public domain. No republication restrictions.)

Iraq's Path to Sovereignty By L. Paul Bremer III

(L. Paul Bremer is the administrator of the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq.)

Five months ago today the brave men and women of our armed forces were completing the liberation of Iraq's 25 million citizens. It was a tremendous military triumph. Gone are Saddam Hussein's torture chambers. Gone are

his mass killings and rape rooms. And gone is his threat to America and the international community. The liberation was a great and noble deed.

It is fair to ask: What is next?

No thoughtful person would suggest that the coalition should govern Iraq for long. Although Iraqis have freedoms they have never had before, freedom is not sovereignty and occupation is unpopular with occupier and occupied alike. We believe Iraqis should be given responsibility for their own security, economic development and political system as soon as possible.

So, then, how can we get Iraqis back in charge of Iraq?

Elections are the obvious solution to restoring sovereignty to the Iraqi people. But at the present elections are simply not possible. There are no election rolls, no election law, no political parties law and no electoral districts.

The current constitution is a Hussein-dictated formula for tyranny. When Hussein loaded two trucks with money and led the advancing coalition forces, he left behind a vacuum. Electing a government without a permanent constitution defining and limiting government powers invites confusion and eventual abuse.

So, to hold elections Iraq needs a new constitution and it must be written by Iraqis. It must reflect their culture and beliefs. Writing a constitution, as all Americans know, is a solemn and important undertaking. It cannot be done in days or weeks.

Nonetheless, the path to full Iraqi sovereignty is clear. The journey has begun and three of the seven steps on this path have already been taken.

The first step came two months ago with the creation of a 25-member Governing Council broadly representative of Iraqi society. These brave men and women have come forward willingly to help build the new Iraq.

The second step took place last month when the Governing Council named a preparatory committee to devise a way to write a constitution.

The third and most important was putting day-to-day operation of Iraqi government in the hands of Iraqis. Last week the Governing Council named 25 ministers.

Now every Iraqi ministry is run by an Iraqi appointed by Iraqis. These ministers, who serve at the pleasure of the Governing Council, conduct the business of government. They set policy.

Even today, they are preparing the 2004 budget and must operate their ministries according to those budgets. The coalition wants them to exercise real power and will thrust authority at them.

Writing Iraq's new constitution is the fourth step. It begins after the preparatory committee recommends a process for writing a constitution to the Governing Council later this month.

Step five, popular ratification of the constitution, is indispensable.

Once written, the constitution will be widely circulated, discussed and debated among the Iraqi people. All adult Iraqis will have the opportunity to vote for or against it. For the first time in history, Iraq will have a permanent constitution written by and approved by the Iraqi people.

The sixth step, election of a government, follows naturally. Shortly after the constitution is ratified by popular vote there will be an election to fill the elective offices specified in the constitution.

The officials in charge of that government will be chosen through universal adult suffrage in an open election.

When that government is elected, Iraq will have a government designed and selected by Iraqis. It will be unique in Iraq's history and will send a powerful message about democracy to other countries in the region.

The seventh step, dissolving the coalition authority, will follow naturally on the heels of elections. Once Iraq has a freely elected government, the coalition authority will happily yield the remainder of its authority to that sovereign Iraqi government.

The process is straightforward and realistic. No doubt there will be bumps on the path, especially as terrorists have decided to make Iraq a key battlefield in the global war on terrorism. But the Iraqi people, with the full support of the administration and its coalition partners, are on the way to exercising full political sovereignty.

Iraq faces many problems, including decades of under-

investment in everything from the oil industry to the sewer system. Security issues are a matter of grave concern. There are other problems as well, but knowing how to turn Iraq into a sovereign state is not one of them.

Last night the president called upon Americans to continue to support the Iraqis in their progress. I am confident that the American people will rise to this challenge as they always do.

U.S. Prepared to Work with Palestinian PM to Advance Road Map (State's Boucher says U.S. will keep pressure on both parties for peace)

State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher said the United States is hoping a new Palestinian prime minister will have adequate commitment, authority and resources to move forward on the Middle East road map for peace.

Speaking in Washington at the September 8 State Department media briefing, Boucher said it was up to the Palestinian people through their representatives in the Palestinian Legislative Council to choose the next prime minister. However, he added that the United States hopes that whoever is chosen will be given "the political power and the control of the security forces and of the finances of the Palestinian Authority to stop terrorist organizations."

"It's not about personalities or our supporting individuals," said Boucher. "We're prepared to work with a Palestinian prime minister who can move forward on the road map."

Boucher said the United States intends to work with the Palestinians as they build a democratic governing process and institutions to support a Palestinian state. "And so, we want to treat them as best we can in their governing process; let them make the decisions, and make clear that we're prepared to work with them if they're prepared to take their responsibility."

Boucher said that the U.S. consul general in Jerusalem met September 8 with Ahmed Qureia, who was nominated for prime minister in place of Mahmoud Abbas who resigned September 6.

Boucher said the United States had helped to support Abbas by providing \$20 million of direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority, inviting him to meet with President Bush at the White House, and helping to bring

about the handovers of security responsibility in Gaza and Bethlehem from Israel to the Palestinians.

“[W]e will continue to pressure both sides and we want to see both parties move forward on the road map,” said Boucher. “The juncture that we’ve come to on the road map ... requires action by the Palestinians to take control of the security situation and to stop the efforts of violence groups who have tried to disrupt the process and kill innocent people.”

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RESEARCHERS FIND ULTRAFINE IRON CAN HELP CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Nanoscale iron flows underground to destroy toxic compounds

Researchers report that an ultrafine powder made from iron, one of the most abundant metals on Earth, can be used to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater at thousands of landfills, abandoned mines and industrial sites in the United States.

A National Science Foundation press release says the so-called “nanoscale” iron particles -- which are 10 to 1,000 times smaller than most bacteria -- can be suspended in a slurry and pumped straight into the heart of a contaminated site like an industrial-scale hypodermic injection. Once there, the particles will flow along with the groundwater to work their decontamination magic in place.

This is a vastly cheaper proposition than digging out the soil and treating it shovelful by shovelful, which is how contamination problems are typically handled today. There are more than a thousand still-untreated sites in the nation where hazardous waste is uncontrolled or abandoned, referred to as Superfund sites.

A report on eight years of pioneering work on nanoscale iron and how it can be used to clean up the environment appears in the September 3 issue of the Journal of Nanoparticle Research. The research project has been funded by the National Science Foundation as part of the federal government's 16-agency National Nanotechnology Initiative.

According to Lehigh University environmental engineer Wei-xian Zhang, who headed the research project, iron's cleansing power stems from the simple fact that it rusts, or oxidizes. Contaminants such as trichloroethene, carbon tetrachloride, dioxins or PCBs are caught up in the oxidizing reaction and break down into simple carbon compounds that are far less toxic. The oxidizing iron also reduces dangerous heavy metals such as lead, nickel, mercury or even uranium into an insoluble form that tends to stay locked in the soil, rather than spreading through the food chain.

Nanoscale iron treatments currently cost about \$50 per kilogram, far less than the \$500 per kilogram cost of such treatments in 1995, when Zhang and his colleagues first developed a chemical route for making the particles. Zhang is currently forming a company to mass-produce the ultrafine iron particles.

The Journal of Nanoparticle Research can be found at the following Web site: [HYPERLINK
"http://www.wkap.nl/journals/nano"](http://www.wkap.nl/journals/nano)